SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PROSPECTS OF THE TREATY. From the N. Y. Tribune,

It is thought that the debate upon the treaty of Washington will be brief, and the most careful canvass which has been made of the temper of the Senate indicates that the two-thirds majority necessary to ratification will be readily obtained. The Committee en Foreign Relations having reported favorably to the treaty in its entirety, and all its mem-bers having given their adhesion to it, there has as yet arisen little occasion for any extended discussions of its principles. Senator from Massachusetts, whose duty it has hitherto been to give utterance either to the sentiments of the administration or the voice of the Senate in all matters of international importance, for the first time in many years finds himself in position to regard a treaty with no other sense of responsibility than that which comes from his own conscientious patriotism and the weight of his personal character and influence. It is understood that while, with his usual freedom and acumen, he has criticized some provisions of the treaty as not in accordance with the former diplomatic essays of the Government, he makes no opposition to it as a whole. He may define his views by proposing various amendments, but will probably throw the weight of his name in favor of ratification in the vote. It appears to be the intention of the Democratic minority net to make a party question of the matter, not because any transient gleam of common sense or public spirit has entered into their councils, but simply because it is impossible for them to decide how anything is to be made, in a political sense, of their votes in the case. There is, therefore, a reasonable hope that the treaty will be ratified by the Senate in the course of the present week, and though it is hardly probable that the British Commissioners, who sail on Wednesday, will carry with them their completed work, it is fair to anticipate that the first news they will receive at Queenstown will be that of the vote of our Upper House in confirmation of the great act of national reconciliation to which they have devoted the vernal months of the year. It is not likely that any very serious danger

or difficulty awaits the treaty in England.

Earl Russell feels a natural anxiety that all his elaborate discussions with Mr. Adams shall not be turned to mere waste-paper by the action of his own Government, but the substantial gain to England in the settlement of this question will be apt to outweigh all consideration for the feelings of this sensitive statesman. Neither is it probable that the mere instinct of opposition will be sufficient to unite the conservative minority against the Gladstone government upon this issue. It would be poor policy for Mr. Disraeli to defeat the Ministry upon grounds which would be untenable to himself in case of success. It is now clearly evident that public opinion in England-and by this we mean not only the popular sentiment, but also the deliberate judgment of the most intelligent men —imperatively demands that this vexed dispute be finally set at rest. The sword of Daling to our New Jersey friends, we repro--imperatively demands that this vexed dismocles is to be taken down, sheathed, and laid away in the armory. After the legislation of 1871 on the subject of neutral rights and duties, it was felt by all thinking men in England that the position of the British Government on the Alabama claims was essentially a false one. It is greatly to the credit of the publicists who sustained the American side in the recent conferences at Washington that they brought the Government of Great Britain to consent to the retroactive application of the new rules of neutral obligation defined by the treaty. It appeared from the delay of the High Commissioners and their consultation of the Foreign Office in London that they were unprepared with instructions which would authorize the acceptance of an arbitration based on so searching and complete an exposition of principles. But when fairly considered, the arrangement finally made appears only the logical and necessary result of the new statutery law of England, adopted under the pressure of the discussion awakened by these Alabama claims. To fix the vague and conflicting notions of neutral duty entertained in legal and parliamentary circles into a definite and positive form of treaty stipulation between England and another great maritime power, to which the adherence of other nations might be invited, was justly deemed an object of such moment that its attainment was thought to be reasonably reached by some considerable concession. The retroactive extension of these principles-always contended for by us and recently adopted by England-to the consideration of the Alabama claims, places the two nations on identical ground in relation to these important questions of international law and practice. It is a consummation in which both countries find their advantage. It is a triumph of American principles and American diplomacy; and while England yields the indefensible position she has formerly held in this especial controversy, she gains substantially in guarantees of future peace and security, and in fixing a precedent in international morality which will be a benefit to civiliza-

most is to be apprehended from the virulence of party spirit is not in Washington or in London, but among our neighbors on this continent. The full text of the treaty has been copied from the Tribune into all the journals of the Dominion and the Provinces, and has given rise to a wide and heated discussion. We have already given some details of the line of argument adopted in the attack as well as the defense of the treaty by the Canadian and New Brunswick papers. A more significant demonstration is that of the legislative body of the latter province, which has adopted by a unanimous vote in both branches a refolution condemning those clauses of the treaty which affect the Dominion and provincial interests. It is a curious commentary on the statement of the Nova Scotians that they are ruined by the concessions made to American fishermen, to find our Massachusetts mackerel-fishers making the same complaint of impending destruction from the compensating franchises granted to the products of the Canadian fisheries. It is likely that the panic in both cases is premature. Neither branch of the High Commission was lacking either in special data or in solicitude for the interests of their countrymen. We claimed that the privileges granted by us were equal to those we received, but agreed to refer this question to impartial arbitration, and to pay the difference, if found against us. It is difficult to see what reasonable exceptions can be taken to this arrangement. A fact which greatly diminishes the force of the objections made to the treaty in the Dominion is that they proceed almost exclusively from the oppo-

The probability is that the point where

rather more languid than the attack—a phenomenon often seen in free countries—but the apprehensions of the opposition that their assaults will be unavailing are clearly betrayed by the confession of the Quebec Gazette, "that the Canadian Parliament will fully ratify this treaty, unfavorable and burdensome as it may be to us. So long as Sir George Cartier is Minister he will always have under his hand a flock of Conservative moutons who will always vote with him, let the measure be what it may." When the Senate and the Queen bave ratified the treaty, it is not probable that the utmost rage of partisanship will induce the Provincial Parliaments to nullify the solemn compact by refusing the necessary legislation to earry it into effect.

A FINAL WARNING.

From the N. Y. World. If a well-to-do landholder of New Jersey, his farm in good order and well stocked, were to take it into his head, wearied of ownership, to sell out or lease his land in perpetuity, he would be very apt to look into the solvency of the proposed purchaser or lessee, and the prospect of securing his purchase money or the rent. If the farm were mortgaged the creditor would most probably bestir himself, and know, or try to know, what prospect there was for the sure payment of the interest. If this purchaser were found to be a rash, harumscarum speculator, who at the very moment was resorting to all manner of contrivances to raise money to meet current demands, we imagine that proprietor old-fashioned would did if he pause. or we are very sure his friends would put him in the lunatic asylum. Yet this, on a grand scale, is now going on in a neighboring State. The Pennsylvania Railroad is absolutely master of the internal position. At the very moment when it is buying up, regardless of outlay, railroads everywhere, assuming their debts, guaranteeing their dividends, it is issuing new stock and borrowing more money in order to pay the interest on its own bonds and keep its stock from depreciating in the markets of the world. 'The more I see and learn of it," writes an honest Pennsylvania capitalist, one of the few unseduced and unterrified, "the more am I satisfied there never has been in this or any other country a more dangerous, a less trustworthy corporationone more surely verging on ruin." Yet this is the corporation into whose custody New Jersey and her accredited companies are about to surrender themselves, and hardly a

No one can measure its enormous, almost insane, exorbitancies. Let us-speaking to our misguided neighbors across the river, to the bond and stockholders here, to the holders of the securities abroad-give a specific illustration of what we mean, and we beg for it earnest attention. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company buys up or leases, which is the same thing, railroads without stint, assuming their debts, and guaranteeing their dividends all over creation. In their own language, they never "vield to timid counsels." Audace et toujours audace is their corporate motto. But with all this intrepidity they are not without a dash of that quality which, according to its object and its means, is wisdom or cunning. In their last annual duce:-

word of remonstrance is uttered.

"With a view to give greater simplicity and efficiency to the management of this large interest, and as far as practicable return to our former policy, a charter was obtained from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania incorporating the 'Pennsylvania Com rany, to which all the interests above-mentioned of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be transferred on the first of March next, and \$8,000,000 of the preferred capital stock of the Pennsylvania Company received therefor, which amount covers fully all of our expenditures in this connection.'

The "Pennsylvania Company" is to be the depositary of these new investments, and the railroad company, having shifted its responsibility to this new creation, is calmly and peacefully to relapse to its "former policy" of fostering local interests and doing what it alone was incorporated for. And what is this new "Pennsylvania Company?" It requires industry to find it out, for it is hidden far away in the labyrinth of Pennsylvania statutes. It is a company incorporated in 1870 with half a dozen picked corporators, a neminal capital of \$100,000-20 per cent. of which, or \$20,000, is to be paid in. As to its privileges, it is difficult to describe what s so vast and limitless. It literally defies description, and it, we repeat, is to be the intermediate agency by which all the affiliated enterprises are to be manipulated. Doubtless, after a time, when the poor, seduced corporations shall have been sufficiently drugged, they will find their 10 per cent. guarantee, the price of innocence, quietly transferred to this myth, and their securities dickered like the unlucky Pennsylvania Sinking Fund. The design of this "Pennsylvania Company" is to create a credit based on nothing, and the railroad company is to be furnished with certificates of all sorts of stocks, to be guaranteed if necessary, which will hereafter, under all sorts of delusive puffs, be sold to unsuspecting parties in Europe and elsewhere.

Into the maw of this giant, deliberately, and with their eyes open, are marching the innocent corporations of New Jersey, the State authorities assenting, the press lulled by the narcotism which the wizard—not Michael, but Thomas A.—so well knows how to use, and the trustees of the mortgage loans, who in the management of their private concerns would commit no such folly, acquiescing. This is doing, and the only word of warning comes from a distance. The grasp of corporate monopoly clutches every-thing. The city of Philadelphia, with a debt larger than was that of Pennsylvania when it failed to pay her interest, holds millions, five we believe, of this imperilled stock, which for fear of offense she dare not sell, and which one would think gives her a right to speak, at least in caution. Yet not a word. Her press is dumb. Trenton is no better off, and New Jersey is to become what Delaware once was, or indeed worse than Delaware ever was, an appendage to a Pennsylvania corpo-

WHY IMMIGRATION HALTS.

From Every Saturday. Thirty or forty prominent citizens of Georgia have lately issued an address, inviting immigrants to settle in that State. Some weeks ago a number of Southern railroad gentlemen gathered in Philadelphia, and while there took pains to urge that an abundance of land in their section was waiting settlement. We occasionally see in some of the New York city papers the long circular of a great transportation company, setting forth the manifold advantages of soil and climate and the splendid opportunities for invest-ment in the South. These letters and circulars and addresses are hopeful signs of a coming day, and to a certain extent are indientions that the South begins to understand its needs and the ends to which it should labor. But against all this, wherein there is promise, must be set a thousand facts show- of all who tamper with the returns. William

yet reasonably expect any great immediate influx of settlers.

The utmost plausibility of argument and

statement will not induce men and women to undertake the making of homes in a sec-tion where property and life itself are in constant danger. We shall doubtless be told that this is no answer to the cry of the South for immigration. But it is a very conclusive answer nevertheless. Life and property are not safe down there except on conditions to which few settlers will assent Every citizen of value to any community is a thinking man, with opinions that he does not choose to hide or suppress. Each day's record of Southern action is proof that persons holding views different from those of the resident white majority are not wanted and will not be tolerated. The society and newspapers of the South practically say this to those who contemplate settlement:-We are glad to have you come here, but you must not set up as reformers, must not attempt to interfere with our affairs, must not preach or advocate your Northern notions. If the new settler fails to heed this counsel and command he speedily disappears from the earth or is forced to leave the Southern country. We do not speak of particular localities,— our view is of the South generally; and we repeat that there property and life are not secure to anything near such a degree as they are in the North and West.

Even if this state of things were remedied, there is still a further reason why the South fails to get the immigration it needs and for which it is adapted. The Northerner and the intelligent foreigner are persons who radically believe in education and the common school system as a means thereto. If they look out for themselves on the one hand, on the other they sharply look out for their sons and daughters. The South as a community knows little of common schools, and, what is far worse and most deplorable, as yet shows little disposition to establish and sustain them. Tennessee has already overthrown the school system set up at the close of the war; North Carolina gives but two hundred thousand dollars the present year for the education of nearly three hundred and fifty thousand children; South Carolina is niggardly as to her school taxes, and payment of these is resisted in some quarters of the State; in Georgia progress is reported, but at many points the public school system encounters coldness or opposition; in Alabama the law of two or three years ago meets with such inertia or hostility that its results are hardly worth mentioning; in Mississippi it is asserted by the Governor that a considerable proportion of the existing trouble comes from efforts to collect the school tax; while Texas, six years after the close of the war, is yet without a common-school system in operation. We wish it were possible to make a better showing on this head; in the facts as they are is a prime cause why immigration moves but slowly to the southward. We do not doubt that there are communities in each Southern State wherein life and property are entirely safe, and where good educational privileges are open for enjoyment. These are the exceptions, while the

general rule is otherwise. Men content to be mere workers, machines for the production of wealth, can probably settle anywhere and be seenre in their homes and possessions. But the average Yankee or continental emigrant will not be a mere grubber. He knows some things, and is eager to know a deal more: wherever he goes it is inevitable that he will become a part of the community; he is a teacher, a reformer, a progressive, in the very grain of his being. He, and not your mere digger of the soil, your mere swinger of the axe, is the man who build States and sets them aglow with the blood of healthy and vigorous life. And, however deplorable the fact, this man the South does not yet welcome to her borders.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

From the Harvisburg Patriot. Yesterday morning Senator Dechert called up the amendments to the Registry law so far as it relates to the city of Philadelphia. They were passed with the opposition of every Republican member of the Senate, and now go to the House for concurrence. The unanimous opposition of the Republican Senators caused some surprise, as two or three of them had expressed themselves strongly in regard to the injustice of the present law. But the radical ring, who hope to carry the elections by fraud in Philadelphia, have too, deep an interest in the question, and they found means to silence the consciences of Senators. Senator White had the hardihood to defend the present law, and with disgusting cant called it a "beneficent" measure. Bunn and the rest of the ballot-box stuffers and repeaters of Philadelphia will thank him for this word to sauctify one of the greatest wrongs ever committed in the Legislature. But what better could emanate from the source whence proceeded that fraudulent list of Indiana county taxables? It would be strange enough if an unjust election law which was enacted for the purpose of facilitating fraud would not find a ready apologist in that quarier.

The entire people of the State are familiar with the villamous nature of the law which was passed for Philadelphia in 1869 to enable William B. Mann to count himself into the office of District Attorney, and no plea of party necessity can reconcile honest Republicans to its continuance. That law gave the appointment of all election officers in Philadelphia to the radical aldermen. It virtually withdrew all protection from the ballot-box. Under cover of the law repeaters have been organized into a guild in Philadelphia, secure from detection and punishment. There are none to watch the ballot-box stuffer when plying his trade. To this enactment Bunn, the perjurer and peculator, owes his election to the office of Register of Wills of Philadelphia. Sheriff Leeds and his gang thank its iniquitous provisions for their own success. William B. Mann, its unscrupulous author, needs it to maintain his evil power, and secure the possession of the office of District Attorney. The Quay-Mackey ring have no hope of maintaining control of the treasury except through the opportunity for the commission of fraud which it affords. is this law which holds the honest Republicans of Philadelphia at the mercy of Mann, Leeds, and Bunn, and their gangs of repeaters and ruffians. Such are the considerations which render the law odious to every honorable man in the Commonwealth, but peculirrly acceptable to all those who seek to

defraud the people of their rights.

The amendments of Colonel Dechert merely seek to protect the ballot-box from corrupt manipulation. One amendment provides simply that the Democratic inspectors of elections shall be appointed by the Democratic aldermen, and not by the radical aldermen. The object of the present law is that the radical aldermen shall select nominal Democrats who are actually in the service of the ring, and ready to connive at its fraudu-lent operations. It deprives the ballot-box of all protection, and prevents the detection

sition press. It is true that the defense is | ing that the lower half of the Union cannot | B. Mann framed to place himself and his ring beyond the reach of the people. The amendments will give the citizen of Philadelphia some security that his vote will be counted in favor of the candidate of his choice. The present law deprives him of

> What a howl of virtuous indignation would ring throughout the State next winter if the Democrats in possession of the Legislature should turn the tables, and enact that the Democratic aldermen shall select the Republican inspectors in Philadelphia! Then would Senator White be heard in one of his canting Carmagnoles appealing for the preservation of the purity of the ballot-box as the palladium of our liberties, and rolling his eyes to heaven while protesting against the abominable wickedness against the abominable of the Copperheads. There is no danger that the Democrats, when they obtain control of the Legislature, will seek to profit by the instructions of their opponents. They have too just an appreciation of the rights and liberties which are secured by the ballot-box to seek to destroy its purity by such a law. It is not in the interest of party but in the spirit of justice and equity that they demand the passage of this amendment. None resist it except those who expect to make partisan profit out of the perpetration

of fraud. The other amendment passed by the Senate and resisted by the Republican members of that body provides that the board of returnjudges in Philadelphia shall meet in the presence of the Court of Common Pleas. All who are familiar with the history of elections in Philadelphia appreciate the necessity of this provision. More than once the board of return judges, in defiance of the duly certified returns, have counted out the elected candidates. This was the fate of a Democratic candidate for judge last October. The meetings of these boards have been frequently attended by scenes of violence and murder. No stronger argument in favor of this amendment can be found than in the murder in the room of the return judges, which shocked the country last October. Do the opponents of this salutary amendment desire the repetition of scenes which have deeply disgraced the political annals of Philadelphia, and brought the ballot-box into contempt? This amendment seeks to bring the boards of return judges under the supervision of the court when counting out the returns. The ballot-box will thus be protected, and respect for the courts will restrain the mob from violent demonstrations during the sessions. These amendments have the hearty support of the independent press of Philadelphia. They are in themselves just and wise provisions against election frauds. Nothing but a dishonest and unworthy spirit of party will thwart their passage. If the Legislature shall refuse to listen to the voice of justice, the people of Philadelphia must devise some measures to rescue the ballot-box from the gangs of repeaters who are led by Mann and Bunn.

WHAT IS THE USE OF A DEMOCRATIC PARTY?

From the N. Y. Times. John Quincy Adams, the ornamental candidate of the Massachusetts Democracy for Governor, and C. L. Vallandigham, the leader of the Ohio Democracy, have both been trying their hands at constructing a new platform for the Democratic party of the country. -the first in a letter to a fellow-Democrat in tions submitted to an Ohio convention. It is worthy of note that both these shining lights of the new Democratic faith arrive at substantially the same conclusions, and erect substantially the same platform; but the most striking thing about it is that their new platform amounts to a virtual surrender of the Democratic party into the hands of the Republicans. In erecting such a platform these Democratic architects have evidently "builded better than they knew," and, if it is to be adopted, their party might as well disperse into thin air. Listen to Mr. Adams:— "The Constitution was struck down by the assault upon Sumter, as all constitutions must necessarily fall before the face of the supreme ambitrament of war. It can never be lifted up while war is dagrant, The people will never rasign the attitude of hostile vigilance, which is the real significance of the present administration, until they know that no one of their war trophies is longer disputed. Then they will gladly resume the habits which they love and the good nature which they repress. What, then, is the meaning of the grotesque contortions of these who profess a fondness for camels and yet strain so fantastically at this gnat? For the essence of all Democracy is equally—nothing but the equality of all men before the law. Equal and exact justice to every man, and each to share in the government of all. That is the only genuine Democratic doctrine. But who dares face an intelligent people with that testimony upon his lips, and denounce a measure which is too democratic for Democrats only because the enfranchised are black?"

Surely no Republican need ask for sounder doctrine than that. Both Vallandigham and Adams lay down, as the first plank in their new platform, that the Democratic party shall "accept the situation," and abide in good faith by the results of the war-all the amendments to the Constitution included. This is all that the Republicans ask, and, when this is done, there will be really no important points of difference between the two parties, so far as principles or measures are concerned. Almost the only ground of attack which the Democratic party has today against their opponents arises out of measures that have been rendered necessary by the refusal of that party to accept, in good faith, the issues settled by the war. As Mr. Adams truly says: - "The people (not the Republican party) will never resign the attitude of hostile vigilance, which is the real significance of the present administration, until they know that no one of their war trophies is longer disputed." When the Democratic party shall convince the people that it has no longer any design to dispute these trophies, the people may con-sent to accept the new platform—though it is exceedingly doubtful whether they will deem it necessary to drop the name of Republicans, and assume that of Democrats, merely to accommodate these eleventh-hour

REAL ESTATE AT AUOTION. REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS SALE.

On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story Brick Dweiling, No. 1838 Christian street. All that three-story brick dweiling, with two-story back building, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Christian street, No. 1838; containing in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet of 8 feet alley. Subject to vearly ground rent of o a 3 feet alley. Subject to yearly ground rent of

to a 3 feet alley. Subject to yearly ground rent of \$182.

No 2. Store and Dwelling, N. E. corner Seventeenth and Reed streets. All that three-story brick store and dwelling, N. E. corner of Seventeenth and Reed streets: 20 feet front, 66 feet deep. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$92.

Nos. 3 and 4. Two Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1303 and 1305 S. Seventeeuth street. All those two three-stery brick dwellings (8 rooms), Nos. 1303 and 1305 S. Seventeenth street, each 16 feet front, 66 feet deep. Each subject to a mortgage of \$1800.

No. 5. Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2131 Ells-worth street. A three-story brick dwelling, No. 2131 Ells-worth street, 15 feet 6 inches front, 74 feet deep. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$72.

No. 6. Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1822 S. Second street. A three-story brick dwelling (10 reoms), No. 1822 S. Second street. A three-story brick dwelling (10 reoms), No. 1822 S. Second street. A three-story brick dwelling (10 reoms), No. 1822 S. Second street. A three-story brick dwelling (10 reoms), No. 1822 S. Second street. A three-story brick dwelling (10 reoms), No. 1822 S. Second street. A three-story brick dwelling (10 reoms), No. 1822 S. Second street, 17 feet s inches front, 70 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of \$2000.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

D 18 20 27 Noz. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUDTION.

PREMETERY SA LE.—THOMAS & SONS, Anctioneera.—Mortgi gea. \$3000, \$2000, \$1000, and \$1000. On Tuesday, a lay 30, 1531, at 13 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, st the Philadelphia Exch ange, the following described mortgages, viz.—

No. L. Ali that mortgage, dated June 11, 1870, for \$3000, payable by Jas. J. Lou zhers and Edward Gillen (ten years to rum), secured by a new three-story brick dwelling, nearly finished, and lot of ground, east side of Twenty-third street, 33 feet south of Pemberton street, 16 feet front, and in depth 58 feet.

No. 2. All that mortgage, clated June 11, 1870, for \$3000, payable by James J. Loughery and Edward Gillim (ten years to rum), secured by a new three story brick dwelling, nearly finished, and lot of ground, east side of Twenty-third street, 17 feet south of Pemberton street, Twenty-sixth ward, 16 feet front, and in depth 60 % feet.

No. 3. All that mortgage, di ted June 11, 1870, for \$1500, payable by James J. Loughery and Edward thillin (ten years to rum), secured by a lot of ground, south side of Pemberton street, 74 feet 6 inches west of Twenty-second street, 14 feet front, and in depth 49 feet.

No. 4. All that mortgage, disted June 11, 1870, for No. 4. All that mortgage, disted June 11, 1870, for

No. 4. All that mertgage, duted June 11, 1870, for \$'500, payable by James J. Loughery and Edward Gillin (len years to run), secured by a lot of ground, south side of Pemberton street, 66 sect 6 inches west of Twenty-second street, 14 feet front, 49 feet deep.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Anctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. I CURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE .- THOMAS & SONS, AUC. tionsers.—Desirable pointed stone residence, with stable and coach-house, 1/2 acres, Township-Line road and New street, Chesnut Hill, three minutes walk from the railroad depet, Twenty-second ward. On Tuesday, May 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, moon, will be sold at publicable, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very destrable pointed stone messuage and lot of ground, situate on the Township Line road and corner of land of Richard Levick; thence southwestwardly 106 feet 2% incheston and point thence north 48 degrees 39 minutes, westto a point; therea north 48 degrees 50 minutes, west 428 feet 36 inch; thence north 45 degrees 35 minutes, cast 135 feet 9% inches to the middle of said road; and thence along the middle of said road 414 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning; containing one agre 17 44 100th perches, more or less. The house is well built, and has all the modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water; furnace, cooking range are Along a stable and conce, house range, etc. Also, a stable and coach-house, greenhouse, grape vines, abundance of fruit trees, rees, etc. It is adjacent to the country-sears of 15. George Tucker Campbell, Furman Sheppard, and others. Chesnut Hill is reached in 35 minutes from Ninth and Green streets in 15 trains a day, as late in. the evening as 10:40.

Terms-\$12,000 may remain on mortgage. May be examined.

M. TEMMAS & SONS, 5-1329-27: Nos. 189 and 141 S. POURTH Street.

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE MASTERS PEREMPTORY SALES-Thomas & Sons, Auctionsers —4 very desirable Lots, Sunset avenue, 302 feet from Perkiomen ave-nue, Chestnut Mill, 150 feet from, 250 feet deep. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Endadelphia Exchange, the following-described lots of ground, viz.:- No. 1. All that lot of ground, situate on the west-

erly side of Sunset avenue, 302 feet 33% inches from Perkiomen street, 150 feet front, 250 feet deep. No. 2 All that lot of ground, situate on the erly side of Sunset avenue, adjoining the above, being 150 feet front, and 25 feet deep No. 3. All that lot of ground, situate on the west-erly side of Sunset avenue, adjoining the above, 150 feet Front, and 250 feetsleep.
No 4. All that lot of ground, situate on the west-

erly side of Sunset avenue, adjoining the above, 163 feet 1 inch front, and 250 feet deep.
Sold subject to the restriction that no store or tavern are ever to be built thereon, and any house thereon shall be set back 25 feet from the line of Sunset avenue. Sale absolute. See plan at th

auction store.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5:10-29:27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE - THOMAS & Auctioneers.—Modern residence and shable, southwest corner of Forty-first street and West-misster avenue. On Thesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public saie, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-stery frame dwelling and lot of ground, sluate at the continues of Forty first street and Westthe southwest corper of Forty-first street and West minster avenue, Twenty-fourth ward; thence extending westwardly slong Westminster avenue 174 feet 6% inches to Palm street; thence southwest-wardly along Palm-street 108-feet 4-inches to a point in the middle of the northern wall of the stable erected on the lot of ground adjoining to the south; thence eastwardly 165 feet of an inch to Forty-first street, and thence extending northwardly along Forty-first street 110 feet 5 inches to Westminster Forty-first streeb 110 feet 5 inches to Westminster avenue and place of beginning. The improvements are a large double frame dwelling, sontains 14 rooms; has gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, etc.; frame stable, chicken house, and grounds nicely laid out, and a number of full grown fruit trees, grape vines, etc. Terms—\$1500 may remain. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Anctioneers.

5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.
—Three-story Prick Dwelling and Stable, No.
1333 Passyank road. On Tucsday, May 30, 1871, at
12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the
Philadelphia Exchange, all those brick messunges,
and the lot of ground thereuato belonging, situate
on the easterly side of the Passyank road, 159 feet
north of Reed street; thence extending eastwardly
71 feet 4 inches to a corner; thence eastward to feet
7 inches to a 20-feet wide street (naved and curred). I inches to a 20-feat wide street (paved and curbed) hence northward-16 feet; thence westward 54 feet thence northward-16 feet; thence westward \$4 feet \$1 inches; thence westwardly 63 feet \$2 inches, and thenge southwastly along Passyunk road 16 feet to the place of beginning. The improvements are a geneel three-story brick dwelling fronting on Passyunk road; has gas, bath, gas oven, etc., and a twe-story brick and frame stable in the rear; has 5 stalls, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—\$1400 may remain. Possession September 1.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 5 12 sSt. Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE THOMAS & SONS' SALE -Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. Vine street, west of Sixteenth street. On Tueslors Vine street, west of Sixteenth street. On Tuesday, Juns 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back bailding and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Vine street, west of Sixteenth street, No. 1628; containing in front on Vine street 17 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet to Winter street—2 fronts. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, underground drainage, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—25000 may remain on mortgage.

25000 may remain on mortgage.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 5 18 27 j3 Nos. 189 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS SALE Genteel three-story brick dwelling, No. 1937 bathbridge street, west of Nineteenth street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel three-story brick messuage, with one-story frame kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Bainbridge street, west of Nineteenth street, No. 1937; containing in front on Bainbridge street 17 feet, and extending in depth 57 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It has gas, summer range, etc. Subject to a redeemable ground rest of \$60 a year.

M. 1 HOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 13s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS'S ALE—
Business Location—Building known as "Columbia Hose Honse," No. 806 Race street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at
public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that
2½ story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side
of Race street, 51 feet west of Eighth street, No.
806; the lot containing in front on Race street
17 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to a 9 feet
wide alley leading into Eighth street, with the free
use and privilege of the same. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—\$1500 may remain on mortgage,
Immediate possession. May be examined.
M. 7 HOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 20 27 Nos, 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE —THOMAS & SONS'SALE.

—Genteel three-story brick Dwelling, No. 2221
Franklin street, north of Susquehauna avenne. On Thesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be soid at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Franklin street, 138 feet 1/2 inch north of Susquehanna avenue, No. 2221; containing in front on Franklin street 15 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth 65 feet to a 4-feet wide alley. It has 8 rooms, gas, cooking range, furnace, drainage into sewer, etc. Terms—\$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. REAL ESTATE .- THOMAS & SONS'SALE

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.

Genteel two-story brick dwelling, No. 906
South Twenty-second street, north of Carpenter street. On Tuceday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Twenty-second street, 60 feet 8 inches Forth of Carpenter street, No. 906; containing in front on Twenty-second street 14 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 67 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$64. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 5 18 20 27 Nos. 159 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

ASSIGNEES PEREMPTORY SALE—BY order of Joseph I. Doran, assignee in Bang-ruptcy of Jabez Bunting, Josiah Bunting, John Pollock, and Joseph J. Sellers, as individuals and copartiners, trading as Bunting Bros. & Co. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:

No. 1. All the right, title, and interest of Jabez Bunting of, in, and to the three following tracts of land, with the improvements thereon erected:

1. All that messuage or plantation and tract of land, situate in the Township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a stake in Banting street, a corner of lands of Matthew Baird and James Neal; thence by lands of said James Neal* land north 5 degrees 47 minutes, west 105 19-100 perches to a stone; thesce by lands of said James Neal* and William Bunting's land; thence by the same north 26 degrees 40 minutes, west 38 92-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of the heirs of John Bunting; thence by the same and lands of Joseph Bunting, crossing a public road leading from Bunting; crossing a public road leading from Bunting, crossing a public road leading from Bunting; thence by the Battinger thence by the same and 12 degrees, east 12 51-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of Joseph Bunting; thence by the same south 26 degrees, east 12 51-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of Joseph Bunting; thence by the same south 26 degrees, east ing; thence by the same south 26 degrees, east 13 61-100 perches to a stone on the easterly side of 13 s1-100 perches to a stone on the easterly side of said public road; thence crossing said road south 47 degrees 20 minutes, west 29-100 perches to a stone on the westerly side of said road; thence along said road south 26 degrees, east 100 64-100 perches to a stone near the southerly side of said liuniling street; thence along said Bunting street north 63 degrees 30 minutes, east 35 69-100 perches to the place of beginning. Contaming 50 acres, 1 rood and 14 91-100 perches, more or loss.

perches, more or leas.

1. All that certain piece or parcel of meadow land, situate, lying, and being on Carpenter's Island, in the county of Philadelphia. Beginning at the cen-tre of the road leading to Hog Island, at the point where said road crosses hurch creek; thence in a southerly direction along the said creek the several searses and distances thereof to Bow creek; thence sing Bow creek and the embankment revently eracted thereon, the several courses and distances thereof to low-water mark on the river Delaware; thence along the said river at low-water mark both states. north 25% degrees, east 25 perches; thence north 30% degrees, east 164-10 perches; thence north 9 degrees, east to the bank; thence along the bank the same course continued, 18% perches: thence north
38% degrees, east to the mode of the aforesaid
road leading to Hog Island; thence along the middle of the said road to the place of beginning.

8. All those two certain adjoining lots or pieces of

B. All those two certain adjoining lots or pieces of land, situate in the township of Darly, Delaware county. Bounded by Bunting's lane, land of Hill, Pennell, and dismuci Bunting, and adjoining a new public street or road leading from said Bunting's lane to Philadelphia post road.

N. B.—There three tracts of land are subject to a life estate, and to the payment of two mortgages amounting to \$3800, and the right, title, and interest of said Jabez Bunting therein, is also subject to the

amounting to \$3000, and the right, title- and interest of said Jabez Bunting therein, is also ambject to the payment of a mortgage for \$5800. Particulars of which estate and incombrances can be ascertained by inquiry of the assignee.

No. 2. All the right, title, and interest of Josiah Bunting of, in and to the three following tracts of land, with the improvements thereomoreeted:—

1. All that messuage or plantakon and tract of land, stuate in the Township of Darwy, Delaware county. Bounded and describes as follows:—Beginning at a stake in Bunting street, a corner of lands of Matthew Baird and James Neal; thence by said James-Neal's lands north 5 degrees 47 minutes. said James Neal's lands north 5 degrees 47 minutes, west 105 19-100 parches to a stone; thence by lands of said James Neal and William Eunting north 65 degrees 72 minutes, east 40 74 100 parches to a stone, a corner of said Whilam Bunting's land; thence by the same north 26 degrees 40 minutes, west 33 92-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of the peirs of perches to a stone, a corner of land of the neirs of John Bunting; thence by the same and lands of Joseph Bunting, crossing a public road leading; from Bunting street to the Baltimore turnpike, south Medgaress is minutes, west 11 90-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of Joseph Bunting; thence by the same south 23 degrees, cast 13 01-100 perches to a stone on the easterly side of said public trend, thence are such a state of said public and the same south 24 degrees. perches to a score on the easterly side of said public road; thence crossing said road south 47 degrees 20 minutes, west 29-100 perches to a stone on the westerly side of said road; thence along said road; south 26 degrees, east 100 64-100 perches to a stone near the side of said Burting street north 63 degrees 20 minutes, east 25-50-100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 50 acres, 1 rood and 14 34-100 perches, more on less.

on less.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of meadow land, situate, lying, and beingion Carpenter's Island, in the county of Philadelphia. Beginning at the centre of the road leading to Hog Island, at the point where said road crosses Church creek; thence in a where said road crosses Church creek; thence in a courses and distances thereof to Bow creek; thence alorg Bow creek and the embankment recently erected thereon, the several courses and distance thence along the said river at low-water mark north 26% degrees, east 26 perobes; thence north 40% degrees, east 16 6-10 perches; thence north 9 degrees, east to the bank; hence along the bank the same course continued, 18% perches; thence north 88% degrees, east to the middle of the aforesaid road leading to Hog Island; thence along tae middle of the said road to the place of beginning.

3. All those 2 certain adjoining lots or pieces of land, situate in the township of Darby, Belaware county. Bounded by Bunting's lane, land of Hill, Fennell, and Samuel Bunting, and adjoining a new public street or road leading from said Banting's lane to Philadelphia post road. thence along the said river at low-water mark north

public street or road leading from said Bunting's lane to Philadelphia post road.

N. B.—These 3 tracts of land are subject to a life estate, and to the payment of 2 mortgages amounting to \$8000, and the right, title, and interest of said Josiah Bunking is also subject to the payment of a mortgage for \$5800. Particulars of which estate and incursorances can be ascertained by inquiry of the assignment.

the assignee.

No. 3. All the estate, right, title, and interest of Joseph J. Sellers, being 1-36 part of, in, and to the dower land secured upon the lands late the estate of James Sellers, deceased, which said lands in the proceedings had in the

estate of James Schers, deceased, which said lands are fully described in the proceedings had in the Orphans' Court for the County of Delaware, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862; for the partition thereof, an exemplification of the whole record in which said proceedings was filed, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1862, in the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

N. B.—This sale is only of the right, title, and interest or estate we also every the of the said. N. B.—This sale is only of the right, title, and interest, or estate, whatsoever it may be, of the said Joseph J. Sellers, of, in, and to the lands or any fund charged upon the lands mentioned and described in the above proceedings remaining after the above partition, and does not include the lands specifically allotted to Joseph J. Sellers, which have been here-tofore disposed of

tofore disposed of. For turther particulars, apply to JOSEPH L. DORAN, Esq., assignee, No. 32 South Third street, Philagelphia.
M. THOMAS & SONS. Auctioneers,
5 18 j 3 10 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS SALE.

—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 255
South Fourth street, south of Walnut street. On
Tuesday, May 80, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be
sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fourth street, north of Sprace street, No. 285; containing in front on Fourth street 22 feet, and extending in depth 86 feet, including a three-feet-wide alley. The house has the modern conveniences; gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, stationary washstands, beli-cails, flat and hoisting apparatus, fetc. Terms \$7000 may remain on morigage. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WHISKY, WINE, ETO. WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:

560 cases of Ciarets, high and low grades, carefaily selected from best foreign stocks.

100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.

100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest 25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium

25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine
10 barrels "medium grade. Together with a full supply of Brandles, Whiskies, Scotch and English Alea, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

P. J. JORDAN. No. 220 PEAR Street, Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Wainut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES, IN BOND AND TAX PAID.